HEAVY RECEIPTS AND LARGE SALES .- The New Orleans

"The receipts of cotton at this port yesterday were the

the levee, with full cargoes of our leading staples and quently found among them, it thinks that several millions western produce."

Bulletin of the 9th instant says:

GERMAN EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—The Imperial Ga

59,847 White females 127,544 Free colored males 384 344 Free colored females Total free population Slaves . Total population Free colored females . Total free population 309,898 Total population . LIFE OF WILLIAM PENN. We received lately from the hands of the worthy au "Since the appearance of Macaulay's work, the chazette of Austria regards the emigration of Germans to heaviest this season, amounting to 18,487 bales. The sales comprised fully 11,500 bales. The receipts of Western produce were also large. Eighteen steamers arrived at ing that, at present, persons possessed of capital are fre-America, now taking place, as a great evil. It states the

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI-SEVENTH CENSUS, 1850

NORTHERN otal free COUNTIES 210 1,336 118 57 307 986 148 1,167 126 1,132 8,548 161 4,089 4,685 3,990 1,431 95 1,441 1,468 4,030 234 4,572 5,251 4,430 787 5,083 5,879 4,486 7,549 4,957 2,571 2,303 2,697 2,66 1,122 8,144 7,031 243 7,587 95 1,580 397 6,480 2,978 1,391 9,553 2,127 1,647 1,405 260 1,644 1,855 1,382 1,168 2,306 1,576 957 744 1,647 1,406 9,888 8,424 Chickasay Choctaw 260 1,644 1,862 1,382 1,168 2,306 600 4,404 5,516 9,489 1,257 101 1,499 Itawamba 2 14 1 20 0 10 190 336 354 3,860 8,087 6,722 4,460 2,405 2,006 2,324 5,767 142 974 7,664 6,497 153 8,850 6,551 1,044 La Fayette Lowndes 725 1,611Marshall 15,417 1,611 957 744 Monroe Noxubee 9,455 4,976 848 676 560 618 280 195 105 141 Oktibbeha 4,544 6,420 4,968 754 2,547 4,928 1,961 917 2,768 8,597 891 2,001 891 2,001 5,024 Pontotoe 75 368 2,655 43 282 1,890 1,247 41 551 872 Sun Flower Tallahatchee 75 368 2,655 2,201 2.096 Tippah . 13,529 397 2,001 78 866 1,491 78 875 2,656 4,527 2,522 4,125 $\frac{132}{127}$ 5,188 Yallabusha 1,491 8,661

82 168,385 133,806 4,126 19,851 28,532 28,705 88,563 79,651 RECAPITULATION. . 28,532 Deaths during the year . 28,705 Farms in cultivation . Dwelling-houses Families White males 88,563 Manufacturing establishments producing annually \$500 and upwards . 79,651 Free colored males 89 82 Free colored females 168.385 Slaves . 133,806 302,191 Federal representative population Total population SOUTHERN.

Colored males Colored female Total free po COUNTIES White White 1,963 1,798 1,548 1,784 4,207 3,644 3,491 900 660 659 631 900 660 659 115 136 510 310 14,415 1,989 1,848 1,906 2,039 3,324 1,199 1,383 750 1,289 1,903 4,760 2,911 6,050 11,450 1 30 1 12 Claiborne 3,829 6,814 633 1,151 348 447 217 503 727 1,656 995 110 440 705 514 319 1,249 1,024 Clark 1,148 348 447 217 492 727 1,656 5,480 1,114 3,350 2,979 1,023 1,157 629 1,155 1,475 3,930 2,626 147 1,035 203 2,224 2,554 1,350 2,456 638 Hancock 8 34 12 8 5 52 0 22 3,484 8,715 5,551 1,441 Harrison 16,625 995 110 440 674 514 319 8,377 4,105 825 1,887 Holmes 219 1,238 2,274 1,419 373 2,371 Issaquena Jackson 1,035 2,022 1,238 926 3,407 2,946 1,661 1,931 1,977 4,297 2,700 Jasper Jefferson 10.493 961 3,731 3,083 1,888 2,051 2,351 1,178 1,768 1,810 1,890 7,139 6,056 274 5,378 2,661 Jones 1,249 1,008 Kemper Lauderdale 3,549 68 52 232 Lawrence 3,984 4,330 1,549 13,843 700 784 382 575 586 265 699 698 422 526 515 635 767 377 545 586 265 698 422 526 515 Madison 1,037 1,625 1,622 2,195 1,335 2,215 Marion 3,393 Neshoba 8,433 1,032 Newton 1,689 4,258 3,951 2,779 3,193 3,073 749 3,102 861 2,191 2,074 1,436 1,668 1,580 3,289 342 767 1,919 2,034 1,871 1,342 1,522 1,493 2,709 211 3,276 1,182 1,541 Rankin Scott Simpson 998 12,096 7,836 1,893 0 12 0 0 17 0 Smith 1,280 126 281 736 955 1,262 126 281 741 6,025 553 Warren 200 42 258 Washington Wayne Wilkinson 632 1,705 1,769 1,499 3,654 4,069 13,260 10,349 Yaozo 28,149 23,402 67,697 59,847 384 344 128 272 176 092 4 585 14 109

RECAPITULATION 23,149 | Deaths during the year Dwelling-houses 4.585 Families 23,402 Farms in cultivation . 14,109 67,697 Manufacturing establishments producing annually White males \$500 and upwards . 128,275 176,092 304,364 Federal representative population

TOTAL POPULATION, &c. OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

				Dwelling	Families	White m	White fe	Colored	Colored	Total fre	Slaves.	Deaths.	Farms.	Manufac
Northern Southern					28,705 23,402	88,568 67,697	79,651 59,847	. 384	82 344	168,385 128,272	183,806 176,092		19,851 14,109	586 330
		3/6		51,681	52,107	156,260	139,498	473	426	296,657	309,898	8,711	88,960	866
Dwelling.h. Families in White male White fema	the St	ate .	Stat	. 1	56,260 39,498 473	51	2,107 Far	ths dur	ultivati	on . ablishmer	: nts produc	ing an	. 2	8,711 3,960 866

thor a large and well-printed octavo, (from the press of Hogan, Perkins & Co., Philadelphia,) containing a new ful achievements.' biography of the distinguished founder of Pennsylvania, WILLIAM PENN-a name honored by all Christians and philanthropists of English birth or descent, and revered by the large and esteemed religious sect of which PENN was so conspicuous a member. The author of this new biography is SAMUEL M. JANNEY, of Loudoun county, Virginia, himself a member of the Society of Friends; and it is, with great appropriateness, dedicated to his relative, the excellent and esteemed PHINEAS JANNEY, of Alexandria. Our purpose being simply to notice the work, not to review it, we have only to say that the author, as far as we have been able to examine the contents of his book, has performed his task ably and faithfully, and that its value is greater from his having had access to original materials, which have enabled him, he thinks, to furnish a more full and accurate account of the Founder of Pennsylvania than has hitherto been given to the world. The author very naturally aims to vindicate the character of in any boat commanded by the plaintiff. The consequence PENN from the disparagements, if not the aspersions, cast upon it in the brilliant and widely-read pages of Macau-LAY; and this part of his task, we apprehend, the author has found materials to execute triumphantly. The vohas found materials to execute triumphantly. The volume is embellished by two finely engraved likenesses of PENN, from portraits taken at the ages of 22 and 44. We killed. The two other children were so seriously injured copy from a review of the book in the *Home Journal* the following paragraph to confirm what we have expressed very much hurt, but would probably survive. The driver in regard to the defence of PENN against MACAULAY:

racter of William Penn has been more thoroughly investi-gated than ever before. More than one volume has been It was like a dream—almost as quickly gone as come written expressly to disprove the offensive charges, and the subject has also been handled ably and repeatedly in the reviews. The refutation of Macaulay was evidently one of Mr. Janney's most fondly-cherished objects in the composition of the work before us, and he has devoted to

606,555 Federal representative population it an ably written, and, to us at least, a convincing chap-ter. No admirer of Penn need any longer regret the as-saults which have been made upon his memory, since they have called forth from our author a worthy and enduring tribute to his great merits and his immortal though peace

> One of the conductors of the Southern Michigan railroad is a telegrapher, and always carries a telegraph instrument and battery in the cars with him. When an accident occurs, or any derangement in meeting a train that should meet at a certain time, he throws a piece of wire up to the wire on the telegraphic line on that route, sits in the cars and inquires the particulars, or gives information to any depot on the route. To rig the machine does not occupy three minutes' time. [So says the Detroit

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR LIBEL. - Daniel B. Hunt, a steamboat captain, has recovered \$27,500 damages for libel, at St. Louis, from John Simonds. It appears the defendant had charged the plaintiff with overloading his boat; and, as chairman of the Board of Underwriters, had published a notice in the St. Louis and New Orleans papers, stating was that he could procure no freight.

A terrible accident occurred on Sunday, the 12th in contact with the Macon train, and was dashed to pieces. Two of the children and the driver, a negro, were instantly is supposed to have been intoxicated—hence the accident

SNOW AT NEW ORLEANS .- We actually had a slight fall ened half out of their wits by its appearance.

[Picayune of 19th.

COMMUNICATION.

Some Observations on the Coinage and Peculiari ties of Gold and Silver.

As all the expenditures for the production of Coins" are borne by the Government of the United States, and not by the depositors of "bullion," whose gold and silver are manufactured into coins without expense to them, for the general convenience, the public may be benefited by some brief

explanations upon a subject which interests all.
Gold and silver, called "precious metals," being the least subject to injury by rust or wastage, appear very freely distributed upon our earth, and have been employed as means of exchange from the earliest periods of which we possess any records.

It is well for us to know that the intrinsic value

of gold and silver does not depend upon its coinage, but upon the relative weight and purity of these metals. Each depositor of gold or silver bullion at our mints is

entitled by law to receive in coins exactly the same amount of perfectly pure, "fine gold," or "fine silver," which is ascertained by assay to exist in the metal he presents for Modern mints thus prepare gold and silver for more ex-

tensive diffusion, by division into exact quantities, of accurately ascertained quality, and thus give a "title" to their relative and proportionate values. By a knowledge of the exact "fineness," from assay.

and the true weight, after melting, the absolute value of bullion of any kind can be ascertained as readily before as after coinage.

The manufacture of the precious metals into "pieces" of proper fineness, weight, and value, is a great public convenience, if discreetly regulated; otherwise, it may be come a very great public burden, attended with much unnecessary expense.

When large exportations of specie are deemed essential to commercial transactions, the continued coinage of gold is worse than useless. The whole expense of it is lost, as our coins are remitted abroad, and estimated simply as 'bullion" by their quality and weight!

The extent of our coinage is sometimes noticed with complacency, when in truth mints are needlessly expending their appropriations, and sometimes repeating the same processes, with the same metals, in different positions

A large portion of the French indemnity was paid in twenty or forty-franc "pieces" of remote dates of republican France and Italy. These were re-melted, re-assayed, and re-coined into our national currency; and, as we are now "shipping specie" abroad, the very same pieces may undergo the same processes again in the French or English mints!

The manufacture of gold and silver into coins does not, then, as a general rule of commerce, add to their value. When the coins of the United States are exported, in consequence of the balance of trade being against us-that is, when we have bought more than we can pay for in other produce-we waste all the expense incurred by this manufac-3 ture, and our pieces of money are remelted and recoined, according to the "standards" of other nations. Our coinage, like jewelry or ornaments which have lost

their fashion, are estimated as "old metal" abroad; that is, solely as metals, without reference to previous cost of fabrication or design.

At the present moment this subject is one of interest. It may be well to present it in a manner as generally intelligible as possible. And the explanation of a few peculiarities which attach to gold and silver as metals may serve to render expressions referring to their different forms more easy of appreciation by the reader.

Gold and silver readily unite with all other metals Gold in its "native" condition is always combined with some "alloy," and probably never exists, in any natural combination, without some silver "alloy." This term alloy" designates a baser or inferior metal, mixed with a finer or more valuable one. Thus silver becomes "an alloy" of gold, as copper is "an alloy" of silver. Silver, in union with gold, in their native state, is found combined in very different proportions; and these proportions | bale of cotton, marks its true quality and value, and causes are known to vary, even in the same "vein." No "per-330 feetly pure" or "fine gold" has been discovered in a na- faction or deceit in either equally exposes the trader. tural state. Fine gold is an artificial product, and results from the curious and delicate operations of the assayer or from different regions of our land, and we do not anticirefiner, whose processes discover the exact amount of 'perfectly fine gold" or "fine silver" contained in any given weight of well melted "mixed" metals.

Gold, well melted, combines with its various alloys, exept platina, in equal proportions; so that a small piece taken for assay or trial from a bar or ingot represents the exact combination of all the metals throughout the "bullion," or uncoined mass. "The art of assay," or "proof," of the amount of fine gold or fine silver contained in any weighed mass of well melted metals gives the basis for the valuation of bullion and of moneys for the adjustment of standard" coinage, and for the relation or proportionate values of these two precious metals towards each other

and to every description of commodities. The average "quality" of all the gold bullion presented at our mints contains so much silver that it is believed to require, by existing laws, the expensive operations of the 'refinery" to separate the silver from the gold, before either metal can be formed into "coins" of legal standard value-"standard" in coinage being the proportion of weight, of FINE metal and ALLOY, established "by authority." The "standard" of these United States consists of nine hundred parts of fine gold, or fine silver, and of one hundred parts of alloy-in the thousand parts. In the gold coins, besides copper, a portion of silver is retained as alloy. In the silver coins the alloy is copper.

The standard varies in different countries, like other weights and measures of values. Modern Governments having assumed the "exclusive right of coinage," as a protection for individuals, and to affix a certain value to a certain weight of a certain fineness or purity, subject themselves to supply suitable descriptions of coins, adapted to the emergencies and necessities of the community, according to modern ideas.

Gold and silver were originally considered and anciently called "merchandise." We regard this as a just term. All the laws of commerce and of trade affect their value as metals, and we must treat of them as "merchandise" to omprehend the changes which sometimes take place in the relative values of these metals. If gold and silver were only merchandise, they would most strictly obey all the laws of trade. They have been taken somewhat from this ordinary service," to act as "the representatives" of the value of all other products. They do not change their peculiar characters on that account, but thus become liade to allowances, and involved in "new terms," which ometimes occasion confusion in attempting to follow out abstract arguments," rather diffusely employed by some economists." The relative values of the two metals of gold and silver.

as fixed by law, seem lately to have changed their propor tions, consequent upon an increased supply of gold, with corresponding deficiency of silver; and also, probably, from an inadequate coinage of the smallest silver pieces, which have not been proportionally produced at the mints, it is resumed, from the inordinate demand upon the protracted operations of the refinery, or separating department, which necessarily precede the excessive coinage of gold of ordinary quality, according to the system of action at present established for the mints.

This system attempts to foster commercial transactions to a complicated standard, both of gold and silver, and to what has now become in fact a false adjustment of relative values between the two metals. By the very necessities of trade such inaccuracy must be obviated by some ractical device, and "a premium," or increased commensurate value, is temporarily added by the possessors of small silver coins. The commercial principle of exchanges would regulate this matter, if there was no action by governmental laws. Trade does control it, we perceive, in-

The law insists that certain weights or "pieces of silver" of certain fineness should be received and paid at certain rates when the true value of silver is above that rate.

To satisfy such emergencies it may become necessary to have but one standard, duly adjusted, for gold or silver slone, to which all other values may adapt themselves. Some

may consider an attempt necessary to prevent the exportation of our national coinage. We can certainly provide so as to economize the coinage of gold designed for expor tation, which is as valuable in bars as in coins for such purpose. During periods of revulsion in trade, when the ordinary adjustment in the relative values of the two precious metals fails, the laws of commerce must act upon them until "a balance of trade" is effected. The laws of Congress regulating the actions of the mints appear incompetent to rule the double standard, at such times especially Among the nations of Asia attention has been given, for a period we can scarcely estimate, to "pieces" of the lowest denominations of coins employed in the domestic interchanges of the people at large in preference to the formation of "pieces" of higher value, which are allowed to be regulated like other "merchandise," and to pass by weight and quality, without expense of manufacture, into definite coins.

Our largest coins are rarely seen in circulation, and there are sufficient of them as objects of curiosity. They are deposited in vaults or iron chests, where "golden ingots' would rest with equal convenience to the owners, and greater "economy" to the Government, if such a word may be introduced in its former comprehensive

The Chinese and Japanese, with whom our intercours must become gradually more important, cast both gold and silver into "bars" and pay them out by weight, "the quality" being estimated in domestic or commercial transactions like that of teas, silks, or nankins.

A part of the indemnity from France was transmitted o the United States in what are called "ingot bars" of standard " gold, ready for coinage, each "bar" being mpressed at the French mint with the numbers of its fineness in thousands, the assay of which was verified at our

To reduce the necessary expenditures has become ensideration with the Government, which is admitted both by the improvements introduced into the refining and coining departments of the mints, and the delays which had occurred in their operations, and the large 'allowances for wastage' specified, at the entire charge of the Government in both these departments. The mints can be effectively employed with preparations for the most important smaller coinage, which the rapidly-increasing population of this country must require to be issued in largely augmented quantities.

When mints are confined to the fabrication of the lower lenominations of coins, much time and labor are requisite in the preparation of them, but without commensurate wastage" or expense. Some "compensation" or "remedy" might be made for such proposed changes by avoiding certain "pieces" now stamped, and by alterations in the structure and composition of coins of the lowest denominations. There appears no absolute necessity, except "ancient usage," of comparatively modern date, that the "half cent" and the "cent" should consist of bulky and offensive "pieces" of copper. Silver, largely alloyed with copper, bearing distinct devices, the "pieces" differing both in form and color from the higher descriptions of silver coins, would become much more useful and convenient among a dense population. Of the ordinary pieces of silver," the fifty cent piece and the dollar, often exported, might be omitted; at any rate, when smaller change was more needed by the community. The gold dollar would supersede the silver one; but this gold coin would bear remodelling. It is too small in diameter, and undistinguishable by night or day. Besides the golden dollar, golden pieces of two and a half and five dollars value, offer every facility for the largest domestic metallic interchanges.

We should possess, then, according to some such arrangement: Three "pieces" of coppery silver, equal to half, one, and three cents, to be distinguished in shape, color, and device; three "pieces" of silver coinage, with corrected alloy, equal to five, ten, and twentyfive cents, severally; and three "pieces" of gold coins, equal to one, two and a half, and five dollars value. As gold need not, in all instances, take the form of "coin," for ready interchange or payments, it may easily be prepared for transfer "wholesale;" for "the assay" of gold, like the "test" or "inspection" of a barrel of flour or a each to be duly appreciated in the market. Any contre-

Gold is "a raw material" and "a commercial export" pate a speedy exhaustion of this resource of our country It, however, too rapidly disappears for our true interest, and seems to require some modification of existing arrangements to control its action as a public convenience.

NORTH CAROLINA, NOVEMBER 27, 1851.

DEATH OF VINCENT PRIESSNITZ.

By a late steamer from Europe we hear of the death of PRIESSNITZ, the celebrated founder of the Hydropathic system of curing diseases. He died at Graefenburg on the 26th of November, at the age of 52. "In the morning of that day, PREISSNITZ was up and stirring at an early hour, but complained of the cold, and had wood brought in to make a large fire. His friends had for some time believed him to be suffering from dropsy of the chest, and at their earnest entreaty he consented to take a little medicine, exclaiming all the while, 'It is of no use.' He would see no physician, but remained to the last true to his profession. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th he asked to be carried to bed, and upon lying down he expired."

PRIESSNITZ discovered the Water Cure system about twenty years ago, and established business at Graefenburg, in Germany. Since that period his "establishment' has grown up to mammoth dimensions, and has gained a world-wide celebrity. The Hydropathic system, with many modifications of Priessnitz's original practice has spread over Europe and the United States, and now numbers its physicians and establishments by thousands and its patients and believers by tens of thou

During Priessnitz's career he received and attended to upwards of ten thousand patients at Gracfenburg. They flocked to him from all parts of christendom, and it was no unusual thing for him to have eight hundred under treatment at a time. His patients were not only from all quarters, but they were of all classes, too, from peasants to princes. His influence over them was always complete. They placed in him the most perfect confidence, and implicitly obeyed his orders, though compliance scarcely ever failed to involve an entire, violent, and thorough adical change in all their personal habits and tastes. It s undeniable that his system was productive, in a great number of instances, of results bordering on the marvelous. That remarkable cures were effected is a fact too well established to permit of a reasonable doubt, let people differ as they may with regard to the whys and the wherefores of recovery; and that Priessnitz, an uneducated but strong-minded peasant of Silesia, was a remarkable

man must also be conceded. The immense mental and physical labor which fell upon him in the management of his vast hospital overtaxed his naturally iron constitution, and he had had two light paravtic seizures before he was attacked with dropsy in the hest .- Albany Register.

SHOWING UP OUR COUNTRYMEN IN EUROPE.-They are beginning to represent upon the European stage the manners of our country-people when abroad. At Venice the ast new comedy announced is "L'Americana in Europa." The correspondent of the New York Herald, who speaks of it, says:

"The marked peculiarities of the freemen of the great republic, who in such multitudes have inundated the Old World the current year, afford innumerable salient points for the amusement and amazement of the natives. icans abroad are almost as fond of making themselves onspicuous as the English. This is their chief foible. If they would only move about quietly, talking little, com-plaining less, and make no 'odorous comparisons' at all, while they bowed submissively to each and every local poice regulation whatever, no matter how absurd or how onable its seeming, they would find European travelling a much less laborious recreation than most of them do find it, and would encounter much less vexatious an-

FATAL AFFRAY .- On Saturday, the 13th ultimo, a difficulty occurred at Taylor's Bridge, Sampson county, N. C., between persons attached to Johnson & Co.'s circus company and the citizens, which resulted in the death of one of the latter, named Milton Matthias, and the severely wounding of several others. Johnson, the manager, and the members of his company, were arrested. The Wil-mington Commercial, from which we learn the above, gives no further particulars.